



1966

LANDMARKS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

I — FOR INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM AND PEACE, THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE RESOLVED TO DEFEAT THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS

JANUARY

2 — The D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement rejecting the so-called American "peace efforts".

— The Yankees made use of deleterious gases at Hau Nghia (South Vietnam) in Operation *Marauder* during which 800 enemy soldiers, including 600 G.I.s, were put out of action by the L.A.F.

17 — L.A.F. attacked Phu Ninh, north of Binh Dinh: a battalion of U.S. First Air Mobile Division wiped out.

19 — Operation *Crimp* launched from Jan. 19 to Feb. 19 by 8,000 American and Australian troops North of Cu Chi ended with heavy losses for the enemy: 1,078 Yankees killed and 213 wounded.

— The D.R.V. economic delegation led by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi returned home after visiting 9 socialist countries with which it had signed economic aid agreements.

24 — President Ho Chi Minh sent a message to State leaders of socialist countries, the countries member of the Geneva conference on Vietnam, the national independent countries and the countries interested in the Vietnam situation. The message stressed: "Having gone through over 20 years of war, the Vietnamese people desire peace more eagerly than any one else to build their life. But real peace can be by no means be dissociated from genuine independence. So long as the U.S. army of aggression still remains on our soil, our people will resolutely fight against it."

30 — L.A.F. mortar shelled Phu Loi airfield of U.S. First Infantry Division, 5km southeast of Thu Dau Mot: 300 Yankees killed or wounded and 52 helicopters destroyed or damaged.

FEBRUARY

2 — L.A.F. mortar pounded Phu Cat airfield, Binh Dinh province: 28 helicopters destroyed or

damaged and 80 Yankees and South Korean mercenaries killed or wounded.

4 — In Operation *Double Eagle* north of Bong Son, Binh Dinh province, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, 1,500 Yankees and South Korean soldiers were put out of action, and 140 aircraft downed, destroyed or damaged.

5 — A raid was countered south of Cu Chi, Gia Dinh province, from Jan. 23 to Feb. 5: 983 enemy troops including 933 Yankees killed or wounded.

— The N.F.L. declared its full agreement to President Ho Chi Minh's January 24 message to the heads of state of many countries.

9 — D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement protesting against the Honolulu conference.

10 — A raid was fought off in Tuy Hoa district, Phu Yen province from Jan. 19 to Feb. 2: 1,100 enemy troops, including 654 Yankees and 338 South-Koreans, put out of action.

17 — L.A.F. attacked Phu Ninh, north of Binh Dinh: a battalion of Brigade 1, U.S. First Air Mobile Division, wiped out.

20 — L.A.F. attacked An Khe base of U.S. First Air Mobile Division: 947 Yankees killed or wounded and 97 aircraft destroyed or damaged.

24 — L.A.F. attacked U.S. First Infantry Division C.P. at Nha Do, 40km north of Saigon: 2 U.S. battalions entirely wiped out, and 1 Australian battalion and 2 armoured squadrons badly mauled.

26 — A company of U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 was entirely wiped out 30km north of Saigon.

MARCH

3 — Operation *Lam Son 234* took place from Feb. 17 to March 3: 1,000 enemy troops killed or wounded including 112 G.I.s

4 — A raid was fought off in Tuy Hoa, 10km north of Nha Trang: 405 G.I.s wiped out.

5 — L.A.F. won a third victory at Bau Bang, 55 km north of Saigon: a battalion of U.S. First Infantry Division wiped out.

— L.A.F. attacked Dong Giap and Hill 62 northwest of Quang Ngai on March 4 and 5: 2 U.S. battalions and 4 companies wiped out and 25 aircraft downed.

7 — The 900th U. S. aircraft was downed over Nghe An (North Vietnam).

15 — The 11th meeting of the central committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front called on the population to "strengthen their resolve to defeat the American aggressors".

16 — 1,000 G.I.s of U.S. First Infantry Division and Brigade 173 were put out of action.

21 — Nearly 1,000 enemy troops including 837 U.S. marines were wiped out northwest of Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai province.

24 — L.A.F. pounded Chu Lai air base: 150 Yankees put out of action.

26 — A meeting of the Hanoi population was held in support of the American people's struggle against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

APRIL

1 — L.A.F. attacked Victoria hotel in Saigon: 200 casualties among the American officers.

7 — 206 enemy troops, most of them Yankees and South Koreans, were put out of action in a raid on Phu Yen.

11 — The Baria L.A.F. wiped out a battalion of U.S. First Infantry Division and badly mauled another: 800 Yankees put out of action, 21 aircraft downed or damaged.

— 477 G.I.s were killed and 8 aircraft downed in Tuy An village, Phu Yen province (50km South of Quy Nhon).

13 — L.A.F. attacked Tan Son Nhat airbase: 67 aircraft destroyed, 300 Yankees (most of them airmen and U.S.A.F. technicians) put out of action.

20 — L.A.F. attacked An Khe helicopter parking ground of U.S. First Air Mobile Division: 2 C-130 transport planes destroyed.

22 — Pleiku airfield was attacked by Dj'rai L.A.F.: more than 40 aircraft destroyed or damaged, over 300 enemy troops wiped out.

27 — A second B-52 raid was undertaken in Quang Binh.

29 — The 1,000th U.S. aircraft was downed over Bac Thai province, North Vietnam.

MAY

6 — A raid mounted by Brigade 3, U.S. First Air Mobile Division, west of Tam Quan town, Binh Dinh province was fought back: 500 Yankees put out of action, 3 aircraft downed.

12 — A raid by a U.S. marine battalion on Dai Loc district, Quang Nam province, was beaten off: 300 Yankees killed or wounded (a company neatly wiped out).

16 — A company of U.S. First Air Mobile Division was virtually wiped out 55km northwest of Qui Nhon.

19 — Binh Dinh L.A.F. tore to pieces 3 battalions of U.S. First Air Mobile Division, 24km southeast of An Khe.

21 — In a counter-raid, the Cu Chi L.A.F. (Gia Dinh province) put out of action hundreds of G.I.s and shot down 20 aircraft of U.S. Infantry Division 25.

29 — A battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 25 was wiped out at Plei J'rang.

JUNE

5 — L.A.F. attacked Loc Ninh airfield and Sub-sector C.P.: 27 helicopters destroyed or damaged, 200 G.I.s and puppet troops killed or wounded.

6 — The 1,000th U.S. aircraft was downed by rural militiamen over Nghi Loc district, Nghe An province, North Vietnam.

8 — A L.A.F. ambush was laid on Highway 13 at Can Dam (85km north of Saigon): a convoy of 57 tanks and armoured cars of U.S. First Infantry Division destroyed: 500 enemy soldiers, including 300 Yankees, killed or wounded and 8 aircraft downed.

10 — 4 enemy companies and many platoons (including 2 American companies and 5 platoons) were wiped out 50km north of Kontum.

12 — A L.A.F. ambush was laid on Highway 1, 17km south of Quang Ngai town: puppet marine Battalion 5 wiped out, 2 other battalions and a company badly mauled.

— The D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement protesting against the so-called conference of "Foreign ministers of countries in Asia and the Pacific" held in Seoul.

25 — Over 1,500 enemy troops including 1,402 Yankees were put out of action and 39 helicopters downed in Phu Yen province between June 18 and 25.

26 — 250 U.S. marines (1 battalion of U.S. marine Division 3) were wiped out a Phong Chuong village, Thua Thien province.

30 — A L.A.F. ambush was laid on Highway 13 at Can Le (105km north of Saigon): a group of 43 tanks and armoured cars of U.S. First Infantry Division completely wiped out: 500 G.I.s killed or wounded.

JULY

2 — A battalion of U.S. First Infantry Division was wiped out and 4 aircraft downed at Ca Nhum, north of Saigon.

7 — L.A.F. attacked Ba Do airfield, in the Mekong delta: 50 aircraft of various types destroyed, 150 Yankees put out of action.

9 — A L.A.F. ambush was laid on Highway 13 at Xa Cat: 5 M-49 tanks and 30 M-113 armoured cars of U.S. First Infantry Division destroyed, 8 aircraft downed and 400 Yankees killed or wounded.

15 — L.A.F. attacked Go Soi position, near Quang Ngai: a battalion of U.S. marines entirely wiped out.

17 — President Ho Chi Minh sent to the soldiers and population throughout the country an appeal urging them to stiffen their determination to defeat the aggressors. He said: "The war may last another five, ten, twenty years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be

destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Once victory is won, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions."

20 - L.A.F. mortar shelled Quang Ngai airfield; 131 enemy troops put out of action.

22 - The first meeting of the Commission of Investigation on U.S. war crimes in Vietnam was held in Hanoi.

23 - L.A.F. attacked Nuoc Man airbase, Da Nang; 16 aircraft destroyed and 32 Yankees put out of action.

24 - Over 1,000 Yankees were killed or wounded and nearly 30 planes and helicopters downed or destroyed during Operation Hastings north and south of Highway 9, Cam Lo region, Quang Tri province.

25 - South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee Presidium issued a statement not recognizing any election to be held by U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in South Vietnam.

26 - L.A.F. attacked Soc Trang helicopter parking field; 13 choppers destroyed and 150 enemy soldiers killed or wounded.

- 600 G.I.s were killed or wounded in a raid on Hau Nghia and Tay Ninh, 60 tanks and armoured cars destroyed at Dong Du, Cu Chi district.

AUGUST

9 - L.A.F. won a victory southwest of Pleiku; over 800 G.I.s wiped out from July 24 to Aug. 9.

10 - A battalion of U.S. Marine Regiment 5 was put out of action at Cam Khe, 13km northwest of Tam Ky; 142 killed and many wounded.

15 - L.A.F. pounded Lai Khe C.P. of Brigade 3, U.S. First Infantry Division, 45km northwest of Saigon; 105 Yankees including 12 pilots put out of action and 12 choppers destroyed or damaged.

17 - L.A.F. attacked the C.P. of an U.S. armoured regiment and parking ground 6km southwest of Da Nang; 200 Yankees put out of action, 38 M.113 and M.118 armoured cars destroyed and 4 million litres of petrol burnt.

18 - A L.A.F. ambush was laid in Chau Duc district, Baria province; 2 Australian companies entirely wiped out, 3 M.113 armoured cars burnt and a jet plane downed.

23 - The 10,000-ton cargo boat *Baton Rouge Victory* was sunk in the Long Tau river, 32km southeast of Saigon.

25 - 4 American companies were wiped out on Highway 9, 30km west of Quang Tri.

- Attack on Bong Trang-Lo Gach (50 km north of Saigon): 700 G.I.s of First Infantry Division killed or wounded, 17 tank, and armoured cars destroyed.

SEPTEMBER

1 - 150 G.I.s were put out of action, 5 helicopters downed and 9 tanks and armoured cars damaged by Trang Bang guerillas, Tay Ninh province (in 4 days).

3 - L.A.F. attacked An Khe airfield: 40 helicopters destroyed.

5 - 200 U.S. and puppet troops were killed and 6 armoured cars destroyed in a counter-raid at Duy Xuyen (60km northwest of Saigon).

8 - An important American military depot at Nha Be, Saigon, was gutted by fire; one million dollars damage.

9 - 4 battalions of U.S. marines and puppet troops were intercepted at Tam Ky, north of Quang Nam; 2000 Yankees among the 280 casualties, 2 helicopters downed (from September 5 to 9).

12 - 123 Yankees were killed, including a squad entirely wiped out, and a chopper damaged in a L.A.F. counter-raid at Son Dinh, Song Hoa district.

20 - 500 enemy soldiers, including many G.I.s were put out of action in a raid mounted by 7 battalions of marines, including 5 American battalions, against Gio Linh district, Quang Tri province (from Sept. 15 to 20).

OCTOBER

1 - An American war vessel just coming from Phu Quoc island was sunk at My Tho; 120 American and South Korean troops killed or wounded.

8 - Over 2 million litres of fuel of two American oil depots at Thu Dan Mot were burnt.

10 - 7 enemy posts in Ben Tre province (mouth of the Mekong River) were razed in one night; 200 enemy troops killed or wounded.

14 - 80 American casualties were countered in a L.A.F. attack on Hon Don, between Qui Nhon and Nha Trang.

- The 1,500th U.S. aircraft was downed over North Vietnam.

19 - A puppet regiment was wiped out northwest of Vi Thanh, 160km southwest of Saigon; 24 choppers downed or damaged.

28 - The first attack on U.S. logistic base at Long Binh (40km northeast of Saigon) took place; 123,000 cannon shells, rockets and bombs blown up and 50 G.I.s killed.

NOVEMBER

1 - L.A.F. mortar shelled a military parade in downtown Saigon; 250 officers and soldiers of the U.S. and puppet armies killed or wounded.

8 - L.A.F. attack a Ranger training center, 4km northwest of Bien Hoa airbase; about one hundred enemy troops wiped out.

11 - L.A.F. attacked Dau Tieng airfield, 85km northwest of Saigon; 100 G.I.s killed or wounded.

13 - 3 strongholds 13km south southwest of Da Nang, were attacked; 300 enemy troops including 235 G.I.s. put out of action, 4 105mm cannons and 30 military vehicles destroyed or damaged.

16 - The first attack on a column of U.S. Armoured Regiment 11, took place 58km east of Saigon; over 150 G.I.s. killed or wounded, 140 tanks and armoured cars destroyed or damaged.

17 - A second attack took place on U.S. logistic base at Long Binh; 144,000 cannon shells, 10,000 rockets and 3,575 cases of gunpowder, blown up and a battalion of G.I.s. wiped out.

19 - U.S. Infantry Divisions 4 and 25 suffered heavy losses at Plei Djang: 1 infantry battalion, 6 companies, 1 mortar platoon, together with 4 puppet ranger companies wiped out and many other companies of U.S. and puppet troops badly mauled.

20 - U.S. Armoured Regiment 11 at Bien Hoa was mortar shelled for the second time. 25 tanks and armoured cars destroyed or damaged and 130 enemy troops including 100 G.I.s put out of action.

26 - D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the shelling of Cambodia's territory by U.S. and Saigon troops.

- From Oct. 30 to Nov. 26, over 3,200 G.I.s of the Big Red One were killed or wounded during Operation Attleboro, east of Tay Ninh.

DECEMBER

2 - U.S. Armoured Regiment 11 at Bien Hoa was assaulted for the 3rd time (from Xuan Loc to Gia Rai).

8 - L.A.F. attacked a convoy of U.S. armoured cars on Highway 1 (east of Saigon); 25 vehicles destroyed, 4 aircraft downed and 100 G.I.s put out of action.

4 - 2 attacks took place on Tan Son Nhut airbase and U.S. Psychowar H. Q. in Saigon: 630 enemies killed or wounded including

400 Yankees, nearly 260 planes and helicopters destroyed or damaged, 200 tons of bombs and shells blown up.

5 - An enlarged session of the South Vietnam N.F.L. central committee issued a communiqué calling on the South Vietnam army and population to win greater victories.

9 - U.S. logistic base at Long Binh was attacked for the 3rd time: 74,600 105mm and 203mm cannon shells destroyed.

11 - L.A.F. attacked Duc Hoa airfield, east of Saigon: 2 companies of puppet regular army wiped out.

1 - U.S. company was wiped out and 1 puppet ranger company decimated in a L.A.F. ambush northwest of Tay Ninh.

14 - L.A.F. attacked Tam Ky oil depot: 1,204,000 litres of petrol burnt.

15 - L.A.F. attacked Ca Mau airfield: 10 helicopters entirely destroyed and 110 enemy soldiers killed or wounded.

II - WASHINGTON'S WAR INTENSIFICATION AND "SEARCH FOR PEACE"

JANUARY

1 - U.S. army increased by 159,000 men as from September 1965. U.S. troops in South Vietnam: 181,000 men.

2 - U.S. crime: U.S. helicopters sprayed extensively a kind of ultra toxic gas during the large-scale Operation Crimp in Hau Nghia province, west of Saigon (AP).

U.S. crime: Pak Jung Hi troops killed 45 civilians in Da Ngu, Tuy Hoa, Phu Yen province.

3 - Johnson summoned a summit conference of advisors to discuss the promotion of the "peace" swindle.

4 - The U.S. and puppet Command allowed its troops to "pursue the adversary beyond the Cambodian border".

5 - U.S. crime: U.S. marines set fire on a village 16km south of Da Nang. The 173rd airborne brigade burned to the ground the area South of the Nam Co river (AP).

14 - War intensification: McNamara requested the Congress to approve a special appropriation of 12,300 million dollars for the Vietnam war.

24 - Johnson submitted to Congress a record budget of 112.8 billion dollars. Congress approved Johnson's policy to continue bombing North Vietnam "until its surrenders" (UPI).

28 - Westmoreland's operation "Five Arrows" began. This operation launched by 10,000 G.I.s hit mainly at North Binh Dinh and South Quang Ngai.

U.S. crime: U.S. planes used poison gas and demolition bombs: Over 100 civilians in Phu Lac hamlet, Phu Yen province, killed or wounded.

31 - Johnson ordered to resume the bombing of North Vietnam. Goldberg asked the U.N. General Assembly to intervene in Vietnam.

FEBRUARY

3 - U.S. crime: Johnson gave orders to step up air raids on Vietnam. The quantity of bombs to be dropped in Feb. was 50 per cent greater than the greatest monthly quantity used so far, and was 2.5 times the monthly quantity used during the Korean war (CBS).

A debate took place between James Gavin and Maxwell Taylor initiating discussions on U.S. strategy in Vietnam among the U.S. policy makers. Gavin advocated that the G.I.s stay in enclaves and not engage in attacks.

5 - Marcos decided to send 2,000 Filipino troops to South Vietnam.

6 - Westmoreland announced in Honolulu the U.S. 5-point military strategy: defend the populous centres, clear the roads and railways, ensure security for the U.S. bases combined area, increase mobility of attack for 200,000 U.S. troops to defeat the "Viet Cong" main forces, and continue air raids on North Vietnam.

7 - War Int.: McNamara asked Congress for another 7.8 billion dollars for the 1966-1967 fiscal year to purchase more bombs and ammunition.

The Honolulu meeting between Johnson and Thieu Ky opened. Joint communiqué on the double dealing policy: boosting military activities and political activities aimed at "winning the hearts and minds of the peasants".

U.S. crime: One year air raids over North Vietnam: 15,000 air sorties dropping 30,000 tons of bombs and rockets. The quantity of bombs

dropped in South Vietnam was 4, or 5 times as many as formerly.

One ton of bombs for each "Vietcong". (*Washington Post*, February 7).

11 — *The New York Times*: U.S. involved Thailand deeper and deeper in the Vietnam war.

16 — *U.S. crime*: Gia Huu village was razed to the ground and 15 hamlets north of Binh Dinh province destroyed in operation *Double Eagle*.

21 — The White House announced its Vietnam policy: to continue bombing North Vietnam, to be ready to pursue the war in South Vietnam for 5 or 7 years, not to withdraw from Asia, "pacify" South Vietnam, continue the "search for peace" campaign.

23 — McNamara: The focus of U.S. defence has shifted from Europe to the Far East (*Reuter*).

— *War Int.*: 70 percent of the 7th Fleet forces took part in the Vietnam war.

27 — *U.S. crime*: 65 heavy bombs were dropped on Hung Thai village (North Vietnam): 46 civilians including 12 children killed.

— Johnson on the Vietnam war: This is a long and uphill road.

28 — *U.S. crime*: The 1st battalion of the artillery regiment, Division 25 had fired 180,000 mortar shells since it arrived in Cu Chi early in February 1966: "The vast areas are considered as free bombing areas".

MARCH

1 — Johnson again asserted that the U.S. was ready for "talks" and promised a "construction program" for South Vietnam after the end of the war.

Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador in Saigon: time is not yet ripe for negotiation in the present conditions.

2 — *War Int.*: U.S. build-up in South V.N.: McNamara declared he would send another 21 battalions of 90,000 G.I.s to South Vietnam. U.S. effectives there: 215,000 men.

9 — *War Int.*: H. Humphrey: U.S. would not leave any sanctuary in North Vietnam.

16 — No substitute to the Saigon military administration, H. Humphrey answered criticisms on the political crisis there.

24 — *U.S. crime*: U.S. marines destroyed Phuong Dinh village and two other villages northwest of Quang Ngai by 6,700 mortar shells (*UPI*)

29 — *War Int.*: Johnson said that the U.S. air force had trebled since the resumption of air attacks on North Vietnam (Jan. 31)

APRIL

1 — *War Int.*: U.S. build up in South Vietnam: 230,000, an increase of 15,000 men over February.

30th bombing by B-52s in South Vietnam. (Quang Tri).

4 — A unit of U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division crossed over Cambodian border.

8 — 15,000 G.I.s were shifted from Europe to South Vietnam (*UPI*)

9 — R. Russel, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee: the only choice for the U.S.

was to step up raids on both North and South Vietnam by appropriate means to bring them to the conference table.

12 — *War Int.*: First B-52 bombing of North Vietnam (Mu Gia pass in Quang Binh province) *UPI*: the biggest bombing after World War II.

14 — *War Int.*: McNamara: the total of bombs to be used in Vietnam in 1966 would be 600,000 tons, that is 91 per cent of the total quantity used during 37 months of the Korean war.

15 — *U.S. crime*: Bombing of Nam Dinh city: over 100 persons killed or wounded. *The New York Times*: The second front was opened in Asia — Thailand. 45 percent of the bombings in North Vietnam and Laos had been conducted by U.S. planes in based Thailand.

16 — *U.S. crime*: Bombing of Ninh Binh provincial capital.

H. Humphrey: it was in its own interests that the U.S. would stay a long time in South Vietnam (*UPI*).

— *War Int.*: 5,000 Pak Jung Hi troops landed in Qui Nhon, raising the total number of South Korean troops to 25,000.

17 — *U.S. crime*: Bombing of Phu Ly town and densely populated areas of Hai Duong province.

20 — McNamara denied U.S. shortage of bombs in Vietnam: 50,000 tons of bombs were dropped in March (48,000 tons were used monthly in Europe and Africa during World War II, 17,000 tons monthly during the Korean war).

24 — *U.S. crime*: Bombing of Kien Trung Church, Phat Diem diocese: 116 Catholics killed or wounded.

26 — The State Department declared that there was no "sanctuary" for China, and U.S. planes could undertake "hot-pursuit" beyond the Vietnam border.

27 — *War Int.*: McNamara: One billion small-sized bullets and rockets were sent to Vietnam in February 1966.

MAY

4 — *War Int.*: Thailand decided to send a naval unit and an aircraft unit to South Vietnam.

6 — *U.S. crime*: Another air attack on the leper sanatorium in Quynh Lap, Nghe An province.

8 — *U.S. crime*: U.S. planes sprayed 12 tons of poison gas on "C" zone, 70 miles northwest of Saigon, while B-52 planes continued their 10-day raid in support of Operation *Birmingham* (*UPI*).

10 — C. Lodge reported to Johnson about the South Vietnam situation: militarily the situation is bad, 75 per cent of South Vietnam territory are under Viet Cong control. The troops' morale is low" (*Le Nouvel Observateur*, May 4, 1966).

12 — Johnson confirmed his resolve to continue the war (*UPI*).

13 — *War Int.*: Introduction of 200 helicopters within a month, bringing the total number to 1,800.

28 — *War Int.*: U.S. build up in South Vietnam: 260,000 men, a monthly increase of 20,000 since summer 1965.

J.U.N.E

2—The U.S. would turn out one million bombs in the last four months of the year (AP).

3—Dean Rusk began his tour of the NATO and SEATO member countries to win support for the U.S. war in Vietnam.

4—U.S. crime: U.S. planes used a kind of secret bombs which turned 8 square miles in North Vietnam into a hell (UPI).

5—Goldberg harped on the "peace negotiation" hoax.

6—The New York Herald Tribune chimed in with U.S. military circles: it is urgent to arrive at a decisive turning point in the Vietnam war by defeating the "Viet Cong" regular troops, smashing the regional armed forces, liberate the areas held by the Viet Cong, raid Viet Cong bases and win the people.

7—The House of Representatives Appropriations Sub-Committee proposed to raise the U.S. defence budget to \$8.61 billion dollars.

8—War Int.: in one year B-52s undertook 350 air raids in Vietnam, dropping 70,000 tons of bombs.

9—Johnson held a press conference slandering the D.R.V. and threatening escalation in North Vietnam.

10—War Int.: McNamara and Kim Sung Eun issued a joint communiqué on the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

11—U.S. crime: air bombing of Thac Huong dam, (North Vietnam).

12—British Foreign Secretary M. Stewart slandered North Vietnam as turning down all negotiation and declared his support of Washington's policy.

13—The New York Times: Everytime the government was going to resort to military means, it sought to make the people believe it was North Vietnam that refused to negotiate.

14—U.S. bombing of the dyke along Tra Ly river, North Vietnam.

15—U.S. crime: Bombing rate increased from 200 to 300 per cent since January 31; the number of sorties from 9,000 to 11,000 in a month (AP).

16—The Observer: Johnson rejected the possibility to "neutralize Vietnam". This was a significant change in the U.S. policy.

17—At the SEATO-meeting in Canberra: D. Rusk asked Britain to send troops to Vietnam.

18—U.S. Crime: Bombing of Hanoi periphery and Haiphong city.

19—Bombing of Hanoi periphery.

JULY

1—U.S. chairman of Joint Chiefs-of-Staff mapped out a plan to bomb Haiphong port and destroy what remained of industrial establishments in North Vietnam (UPI).

2—U.S. effective in Thailand brought to 25,000, twice the January 1966 figure (AP).

3—U.S. crime: bombing of school and market at Tan Uyen, Bien Hoa province: (South Vietnam) 60 persons killed or wounded.

4—Rusk Marcos joint communiqué: U.S. would not withdraw from South Vietnam.

5—Open discussion in Washington on attacks on dykes in North Vietnam.

6—Australia was testing a kind of toxic gas bomb for use in South Vietnam.

7—U.S. Crime: Bombing of populous areas of Haiphong port and Thai Nguyen town (North Vietnam).

8—War Int.: McNamara disclosed that weapons turned out for U.S. aircraft in Vietnam increased from 61,000 tons in June to 91,000 tons in July 1966.

9—Many B 52 air raids over Laos in June (UPI).

10—War Int.: U.S. Congress earmarked 17.4 billion dollars for the Vietnam war (AP).

11—According to McNamara's report, U.S. military expenditures could increase from 54.2 billion in 1966 to 58.3 billion in 1967.

12—Johnson tried to throw the responsibility of the war on the Vietnamese people.

13—Saigon puppet premier Nguyen Cao Ky declared to the U.S. News and World Report his intention to dispatch troops to North Vietnam.

14—Johnson told the 101st paratroop brigade that the South Vietnam liberation armed forces were a seasoned and staunch adversary ever met before by the U.S. army.

15—U.S. Crime: The Pentagon admitted that toxic chemicals had been sprayed on 50,000 acres in the first half of 1966 and on 130,000 acres as from 1962 (UPI).

16—U.S. had been interfering in Vietnam for 20 years (AP).

17—U.S. Crimes: B 52s bombed southern part of demilitarized zone.

AUGUST

1—8 laboratories and 8,000 workers in the U.S.A. were carrying on researches on new weapons to be used in the Vietnam war.

2—Washington new initiative: agreement to Bangkok's proposal for an "Asian conference on the Vietnam problem. A new "Asian concept" appeared in the U.S. psychowar theory.

3—Rusk confirmed U.S. troops could eventually be sent to the demilitarized zone.

4—War Int.: Three aircraft carriers were sent to Bac Bo gulf to step up the war of destruction in North Vietnam (UPI).

5—U.S. crime: Bombing of Phu Xa hamlet and a dyke section along the Red river: a dozen casualties including 9 children.

6—War Int.: The RMK-BRJ firm carried out the biggest program in its history with over one billion dollars for the construction of 14 airfields, for jet planes, 3 ports, many docks, employing 60,000 Vietnamese, 5,500 American and over 7,000 South Korean and Filipino workers.

7—90 per cent of napalm bombs and a large quantity of U.S. equipment were produced in Japan (Reuters).

18 — *War int.*: The U.S. Senate made it possible for Johnson to call up individually men of the reserve forces to be sent to Vietnam, and ratified \$8-billion dollars' appropriations for national defense.

20 — *War int.*: U.S. build up in South Vietnam: 300,000 men not including the 7th Fleet.

21 — *Westmoreland*: no magic figure could give the date of U.S. victory.

— Johnson met Canadian Premier Pearson, demanding extension of the I.C.'s powers in Vietnam.

22 — Britain made public a White Book slandering the D.R.V.

25 — Senator Stennis: A fairly small and underdeveloped country like North Vietnam is able to tie us down and force us to commit for many months so much military strength and material.

SEPTEMBER

5 — *War int.*: *Neustueh*: The Pentagon studied the landing of G.I.s in North Vietnam.

7 — *War int.*: 11th Armoured Regiment landed in Vung Tau, South Vietnam.

8 — McNamara spoke of U.S. strategy in South Vietnam; Seek to wipe out the liberation armed forces, expand the controlled areas, realize the "revolutionary development program", prevent infiltration from outside...

9 — *U.S. crime*: *The New York Times*: U.S. trebled toxic chemical sprays in South Vietnam.

11 — *War int.*: 2,000 Filipino troops arrived in South Vietnam.

14 — Johnson made known Komer's report on the pacification program in South Vietnam. According to U.S. public opinion, the campaign yielded poor result.

15 — *U.S. crime*: Lien Hoi village, Binh Dinh province, razed to the ground.

22 — A. Goldberg exposed before the U.N. another three-point plan for peace.

— U.S. military spokesman in Saigon: American planes sprayed toxic chemicals on the southern demilitarized zone (AP)

23 — *War int.*: First B-52 bombing of the demilitarized zone north of the 17th parallel.

OCTOBER

2 — Eisenhower said that if he were still in the White House he would not rule out the possibility to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam war.

3 — In July, August and September, B32's carried out respectively 42, 43 and 39 raids over South Vietnam.

5 — *War int.*: 155mm and 200mm cannons capable of firing nuclear war heads brought to South Vietnam.

6 — Johnson declared at a press conference: the U.S. did not want to surrender nor withdraw.

9 — Commenting on Johnson's "limited war" the *New York Times* said: I don't want to kill

you, but I will beat you black and blue then I hope you will come to the conference table.

10 — McNamara arrived in Saigon for the 8th time to investigate the situation and prepare for the Manila conference.

12 — *War int.*: The U.S. would conduct biggest and longest air raids ever known in the world in the demilitarized zone.

War int.: U.S. build up in South Vietnam: 325,000 men.

15 — The production of helicopters increased twofold as compared with 1965 (UPI).

16 — Johnson started on his propaganda tour of the satellite countries before attending the Manila conference.

20 — *U.S. crime*: in October, U.S. planes released 45,000 tons of bombs on South Vietnam.

21 — *U.S. crime*: air raid on Thuy Dan school, Thai Binh province, North Vietnam: 30 pupils and a mistress killed, 16 other pupils wounded.

24 — *War int.*: The Manila conference opened. Westmoreland asked member countries to send more troops to Vietnam.

25 — *War int.*: joint communiqué of the Manila conference: We should continue our military efforts and others resolutely and for a long time if necessary.

— *War int.*: U.S. command allowed U.S. navy to shell North Vietnam coast.

26 — Johnson made a secret and lightning visit to Cam Ranh.

28 — Washington protested against President de Gaulle's speech in Phnom Penh.

— *The Daily Telegraph*: R. Stilwell, U.S. Commander in Thailand proposed to lock up Laos from Savannakhet to the Vietnam border.

30 — A. Harriman: Viet Cong being not a government, could only come to the conference table accompanied by North Vietnam.

NOVEMBER

4 — *Evening Star*: U.S. generals urged more energetic action against North Vietnam by the use of nuclear weapons if necessary.

7 — *U.S. News and World Report*: The U.S. would shift its "search and destroy" strategy to the "clear and hold" strategy. "The guerilla war faced by the U.S. swallow men like the sand drinks up water".

24 — Cabot Lodge replied to *U.S. News and World Report*: the key to victory is to defeat the guerillas.

15 — *New York Herald Tribune*: The characteristic of U.S. strategy in South Vietnam in the next four months was essentially to hold the "defensive" due to the failure of the "pacification" campaign, shortage of U.S. forces and economic pressure.

16 — *War int.*: Admiral Roy Johnson, commander of the 7th Fleet: U.S. atomic sub-marines were now operating in the Bac Bo Gulf.

17 — Johnson's strategy: U.S. troops "search the Vietcongs and destroy them", while the puppet troops, "clear and hold the ground" (AFP).

20 — 447,657,000 leaflets were dropped on North Vietnam (AP).

22 — Malaysia promised to help Saigon in the "pacification" program.

24 — U.S. crime: 230 boats of the population have been sunk in North Vietnam since October 25.

27 — At a press conference: Johnson sought to appease public opinion after the failure of Operation *Attleboro*.

29 — War int. 20 more B-52 bombers were brought to Guam, thus raising their number to 50.

DECEMBER

2 — U.S. crime: Bombing of Hanoi's outskirts and two places inside the city: 26 persons killed, 38 wounded.

4 — U.S. crime: Bombing of Hanoi's outskirts.

6 — M. Taylor: to hold talks at this moment to settle the Vietnam problem is very dangerous for the U.S.

7 — War int: U.S. build up in South Vietnam: 371,000 men.

8 — *Newsweek*: U.S. intended to send 20 B-52's to Utapao base in Thailand.

— H. Humphrey: U.S. is ready for talks, talks, talks. As we have joined the list we shall not withdraw without ending the fighting honourably. This has been decided.

— U.S. crime: Bombing of Vinh Yen town (North Vietnam): 26 civilians killed, 87 wounded.

9 — Rusk arrived in Saigon on his 7th trip to discuss an agreement on the regulation under which U.S. troops in South Vietnam would enjoy extraterritorial and special rights.

12 — An American spokesman in Saigon: the U.S. escalates the war until the Vietnam problem would be settled (UPI).

13 — U.S. crime: Bombing of Hanoi's outskirts, especially densely populated areas. Over 100 people killed or wounded.

14 — U.S. crime: Bombing of Hanoi outskirts. U.S. military spokesman in Saigon, the State Department and the Pentagon denied the attacks on Hanoi and populated quarters.

18 — At a conference Rusk failed to convince the Nato members to support the U.S. in the Vietnam war (AP).

19 — Goldberg wrote to U Thant asking him to intervene in the Vietnam affair.

22 — The State Department denied anew the bombing of Hanoi.

23 — Westmoreland: The situation would remain unchanged in the coming year that is counter-guerilla war would go together with the major battles with the enemy's regular troops. There was no sign of the enemy's falling back on guerilla warfare nor of his demoralization.

U.S. crime: Nam Dinh city bombed 51 times by December 23. 12,464 persons were homeless, 89 killed, 405 wounded. A number of factories damaged. (AFP, Dec. 27).

24 — Cardinal Spellman sent a Christmas message to the U.S. troops urging them to do their best to win the war.

27 — The Pentagon admitted that the bombing of North Vietnam caused losses to civilians.

— Well informed sources in Washington revealed that the U.S. would step up air raids on North Vietnam (AFP).

30 — U.S. Senator Mandel Rivers, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee: "The life of an American is worth the whole of North Vietnam" (UPI). "We will raze Hanoi to the ground if necessary so that the world may make a fuss about it at the same time" (AFP).

— Nguyen Cao Ky declared that he probably would not observe the truce during the Lunar New Year festival.

31 — Washington turned down U Thant's proposal for a cessation of bombing against North Vietnam.

— U.S. aircraft bombed Ninh Binh town and several villages and dikes in Nam Ha province, North Vietnam.

Westmoreland ordered U.S. marines to attack the L.A.F. 14km west of Hue city during New year truce.

— American effectives in South Vietnam: 380,000 men, not counting U.S. troops on the Seventh Fleet and based in the Pacific.

III — SAIGON REGIME BREAK-DOWN

JANUARY

1 — Eleven Catholic priests issued an appeal for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

2 — The Saigon Buddhist Supreme leader called for an end of the war.

25 — A coup against the Thieu-Ky failed: many officers were arrested.

28 — 10,000 Buddhist believers in Hue demonstrated for peace in Vietnam.

31 — According to the Saigon *Chinh Luan* (Opinion) the South Vietnam budget showed a deficit of

11 billion piastres in 1964, 15 billion in 1965 and about 20-25 billion this year.

FEBRUARY

12 — Eight civil servants and officers, members of the Western High Plateaux *Fulro* movement (supported by the C.I.A.) were put to death.

21 — Nguyen Cao Ky reshuffled his cabinet.

22 — According to AFP, there were 113,000 deserters in the puppet army in 1965 or 17.8 per cent of the Saigon military strength.

25 — McNamara recognized that the desertion among the puppet troops was more alarming than it seemed to be for the area under Saigon control had no more manpower available (AP).

MARCH

10 — Ky dismissed Nguyen Chanh Thi from the command of the First Army Corps. A new crisis began.

11 — Thi's supporters demonstrated in Da Nang.

15 — City people including Buddhists, students, youth, workers and a part of the puppet army (First Army Corps) stood aloof from the scramble for power among the puppet generals and rose up against the Thieu-Ky dictatorship.

22 — In Saigon the students of Hong Lac school demonstrated against the government.

23 — During a huge demonstration in Da Nang people denounced the presence of American troops, demanded that Thieu-Ky resign and opposed the puppet administration's 99-year land lease granted to the Yankees to build military bases. Hue and Da Nang radio stations were occupied by the opposition forces. A separatist movement took shape in the provinces under the control of the First Army Corps.

27 — 10,000 people demonstrated in Saigon against American intervention and for respect of Vietnam's national sovereignty.

31 — The movement spread to many cities and towns such as Dalat, Pleiku, Nha Trang.

Hue students organized a suicide shock unit equipped by the First Division.

APRIL

4 — Ky sent two battalions to Da Nang to repress the popular movement there, but had to withdraw them later.

5 — Saigon medical students protested against American policy and the U.S. war of annihilation.

6 — 200,000 people demonstrated in Saigon and asked the ouster of the military dictatorship (Hue radio station).

7 — Six colonels, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 28 majors and many officers belonging to the First Army Corps declared their opposition to the Saigon administration.

9 — Saigon lawyers petitioned against the setting up of special courts as an anti-democratic measure.

10 — Catholic, Buddhist, Hoa Hao and Cao Dai religious organizations rallied in a people's united front against the Thieu-Ky. According to UPI, officers and men from the First and Second Divisions were ready to counter the repression by Ky's troops.

11 — Students and Buddhists in Da Nang and Hue opposed the compromise between some of their leaders and Thieu-Ky.

12 — Ky held a political meeting to placate the opposition.

25 — Demonstrators and opponents of the regime in Dalat were suppressed.

According to L.P.A., from March 12 to April 22 there was a total count of 1,500,000 people

demonstrating against Thieu-Ky in 18 provinces and towns.

MAY

1 — 8,000 people in Saigon demonstrated in front of the American Embassy for withdrawal of U.S. troops and an end to the war in Vietnam. Workers demonstrated for an end to American intervention, respect for Vietnam's national sovereignty, and an end to chemical warfare against crops... According to AFP, this demonstration against American aggression was one of the most significant in Saigon over the past years.

14 — 30,000 workers at American military building enterprises undertook an action against contempt, discrimination and arbitrary sacking of which they were victims.

20 — Thieu-Ky troops brought from Saigon attacked pagodas and temples in Da Nang.

According to Reuters, there were 255 persons killed and 795 wounded up to May 22.

25 — Demonstrations were held everywhere to protest against the Da Nang crack-down.

29 — 20,000 workers demonstrated in Saigon under the "Yankee go home" slogan.

A bonze burnt himself to death in Hue to protest against Ky. Up to June 17 there had been 10 self-immolation cases.

JUNE

1 — Students demonstrated in Hue and burned the U.S. consulate.

14 — 10,000 people demonstrated in Saigon against President Johnson.

Repression troops began attacking the Hue opposition forces. 1,500 men from the First Division rioted.

18 — Ky ordered a devaluation of the Saigon piastre by half its value.

21 — 13,000 workers at the R.M.K.-B.R.J. in Bien Hoa, Tan Son Nhat and Saigon went on strike and had their demands met.

23 — Puppet marines and policemen marched to the Saigon Buddhist centre for a crack-down.

30 — Ky convened the Army-People Council and proposed an election to the Constituent Assembly for September 1966.

JULY

4 — Five generals involved in the political crisis were tried and found "guilty" while thousands of men of the opposition groups were arrested and deported.

12 — Four religious and three political organizations boycotted the election farce.

13 — Ky brought a number of "civilians" into his cabinet.

19 — 4,500 workers at the R.M.K.-B.R.J. at Cam Ranh went on strike.

AUGUST

14 — Buddhist and other religious organizations issued a statement boycotting the election.

19 — According to UPI, Ky would herd from 80,000 to 120,000 people into concentration camps.

21 — The Saigon Minister for Social Affairs declared that prostitution was due to the increasing number of G.I.'s introduced into South Vietnam.

SEPTEMBER

11 — The election farce took place.

According to AP, the Americans and the puppets deployed 600,000 troops to "protect" the election.

26 — According to AFP, from 500 to 800 people were pressganged into the Saigon army.

OCTOBER

4 — Contradictions within Ky's government: Nguyen Ba Kha, Health Minister tendered his resignation. A new cabinet crisis began.

17 — Seven other ministers handed in their resignation.

18 — More than 20 deputies threatened to resign in protest against the Thieu-Ky police state. A movement for the "restoration of South Vietnam" was organized.

27 — Ten members of the Army-People Council resigned in protest against the police state.

NOVEMBER

— 300 ex-Diem-Nhu agents were released from jail.

4 — 26 heads of service and high-ranking officials in the puppet administration issued a petition against the government.

7 — The Constituent Assembly established a Committee of struggle against Thieu-Ky's attempt to amend the Constitution in the making.

18 — Ky reshuffled his cabinet. Thieu refused to meet the new ministers.

DECEMBER

6 — After 600 Saigon dockers had been sacked, 5,000 dockers protested.

7 — Tran Van Van, one of the leaders of the opposition group in the "Constituent Assembly" was murdered by a Ky agent.

15 — *Reuter*: 1,000 workers representing 79 trade unions issued a statement demanding that the G.I.'s withdraw from Saigon to stop price rise.

16 — The Drivers' Union passed a motion condemning the U.S. troops as hooligans (*UPI*) and demanding that U.S. and satellite troops respect Vietnam's sovereignty and end illegal arrests.

26 — 5,000 workers at the Saigon military port went on strike and brought the harbour to a standstill. They called on workers at other ports to follow suit.

27 — Another murder against a member of the opposition group failed.

30 — Saigon electric and textile workers downed tools.

IV — NEVER HAS A PATRIOTIC WAR ENJOYED SUCH A BROAD AND POWERFUL SUPPORT IN THE WORLD

JANUARY

4 — 1,500 American intellectuals' demanded that Johnson immediately end U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

6 — A Soviet delegation headed by A. Shelepin arrived in Hanoi.

— The Soviet Government sent a note to the two Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos condemning U.S. scheme of expansion of war all over Indo-China.

14 — The Chinese Foreign Ministry energetically condemned U.S. crimes in South Vietnam while "peace negotiation" was proposed by Washington.

17 — D.P.R. of Korea Foreign Ministry condemned U.S. war atrocities in Vietnam.

21 — Head of State of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk stated that the U.S. imperialists are aggressors of Vietnam and must withdraw all their troops from Vietnam.

— Filipino students protested against the despatch of Filipino troops to South Vietnam.

— U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was condemned by the Soviet Government.

FEBRUARY

3 — Demonstration of 15,000 Parisians against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

12 — Demonstrations and meetings in 15 American cities against Johnson's aggressive policy in Vietnam.

13 — Professors of 70 American universities demanded the withdrawal of G.I.s from South Vietnam and recognition of the N.F.L.

17 — A Japanese Communist Party delegation headed by Miyamoto Kenji, Secretary General of the Party, arrived in Hanoi.

21 — A resolution of the Tri-Continental Conference for Solidarity with Vietnam supported the 4-point stand of the D.R.V. Government and 5-point statement of the South Vietnam N.F.L.

28 — The state and government leaders of the U.S.S.R., the P.R. of China, the D.P.R. of Korea, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Cuba, Cambodia, Poland, Hungary, the G.D.R., Rumania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, France, India, Yemen and Algeria, replied to President Ho Chi Minh's January 12 message.

MARCH

7 — D.P.R. of Korea Government protested against Pak Jung Hi's sending to South Vietnam another contingent of 20,000 South Korean troops.

12 — The Cambodian Government condemned the U.S. for expanding its aggressive war in Vietnam and destroying the Huong Phuc elementary school in North Vietnam.

— The Week of Tri-Continental Solidarity with Vietnam began.

20 — In the U.S.A., over 1 million people demonstrated against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

25 — 126 prominent Canadian personalities protested against U.S. war in Vietnam.

26 — Demonstrations and meetings in 100 cities of the U.S.A. (100,000 demonstrators in New York) and in almost all cities of West Europe.

27 — 100,000 people in Italy and the inhabitants of 120 French cities demonstrated against U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam for 3 days running.

APRIL

8 — The 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted a resolution on Vietnam.

14 — The Congress of the New Zealand Communist Party passed a resolution expressing full support to the 4-point stand of the D.R.V. Government and the 5-point statement of the South Vietnam N.F.L.

MAY

5 — A Rumanian Party and Government delegation arrived in Hanoi.

7 — 1,400 Japanese scientific agriculturists protested against the U.S. using toxic chemicals in Vietnam.

13 — Australian Sailors Trade Union refused to ship military goods to South Vietnam for Australian troops.

JUNE

4 — Demonstration of 1,000 monks, nuns and students of Buddhist University in Vidyodaya (Ceylon) in support of the struggle of Buddhists in South Vietnam.

— The *New York Times* published an open letter signed by 6,400 American intellectuals urging an end to U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam.

6 — Lord Bertrand Russell proposed to set up an international tribunal to try Johnson, McNamara, Dean Rusk, Cabot Lodge and other U.S. warmongers.

27 — The Asian-African Writers' Emergency Conference in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle opened in Peking.

JULY

3 — Demonstration of 7,000 people in London demanding that the "U.S. imperialists quit South Vietnam".

4 — Workers and students in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, demonstrated against U.S. bombing of Hanoi periphery and Haiphong.

5 — Algerian and Syrian joint communiqué condemned U.S. bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi periphery.

— 5,000 students in Chandernagor struck and demonstrated against U.S. war in Vietnam; 2,000 students in Calcutta pulled down the U.S. flag and burnt Johnson's picture.

6 — Statement by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization member countries condemned the U.S. war in Vietnam and expressed its readiness to send volunteers to Vietnam when requested.

8 — Prince Norodom Sihanouk sent a message to President Ho Chi Minh condemning U.S. bombing of Hanoi periphery and Haiphong.

10 — In Naples, demonstrators throw bottles of water into U.S. consulate, as a protest against the Vietnam war.

18 — 6,000 delegates of Moscow people held a meeting warmly supporting President Ho Chi Minh's appeal.

19 — Thousands of demonstrators picketed the U.S. embassy in Warsaw.

— The governments of the U.S.S.R., the P.R. of China, the D.P.R. of Korea, Hungary, Mongolia, Cuba, Bulgaria, supported President Ho Chi Minh's July 17 appeal.

22 — Over one million Peking people held a meeting in support of Vietnam.

24 — 15,000 Moscovites held meetings condemning U.S. aggression of Vietnam and voicing their solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

28 — Abdel Razman Al Bazzaz, Premier of Iraq: "We protest against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam".

— Joint statement of the United Arab Republic and Algeria condemning U.S. aggression in Vietnam and supporting to the end the Vietnamese people's struggle.

AUGUST

3 — Over 3,000 Bactapur people (Nepal) demonstrated against U.S. aggression in Vietnam, shouting "Johnson, the murderer!"

— The Supreme Soviet declared full support to Vietnam's struggle for national salvation.

— Demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Vietnam took place in Washington, New York and in over 20 cities of the U.S.A.

7 — Demonstrations of 7,000 people in Melbourne and Sidney demanding the withdrawal of U.S. and Australian troops from South Vietnam.

SEPTEMBER

13 — French intellectuals launched a campaign to collect one billion francs to help Vietnam.

14 — The Albanian People's Assembly issued a statement supporting President Ho Chi Minh's July 17 appeal.

16 — The 14th International Students' Festival in Prague voiced full support to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal and the Vietnamese people's struggle.

— Free aid agreements to the D.R.V. were respectively signed between the D.R.V. and Hungary (Sept. 13), Bulgaria (Sept. 17), Rumania (Sept. 22), the G.D.R. (Oct. 10), Albania (Oct. 13), Poland (Oct. 17).

— Agreements on economic and technical co-operation signed between the D.R.V. and Czechoslovakia (Sept. 28) and between the D.R.V. and the U.S.S.R. (Oct. 4).

19 — 22 American scientists (including 7 Nobel prize winners) sent a letter to President Johnson condemning the U.S. use of toxic chemicals and poison gas against the Vietnamese people.

23 — A Czechoslovak Party and Government delegation led by Josef Lenart arrived in Hanoi on a visit to the D.R.V.

OCTOBER

21 — General strike in Japan protesting against U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

NOVEMBER

1 — Strike of 14,000 American workers turning out electrical equipment spare parts for the Vietnam war.

2 — Cuban Party and Government delegation headed by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, arrived in Hanoi.

8 — People of 50 American cities demanded an end to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

13 — Opening in London of the Preparatory Session of the International Tribunal on U.S. imperialists' crimes in Vietnam.

DECEMBER

2 — U.A.R. Peace Committee sent to President

Ho Chi Minh a message supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

3 — The G.D.R. denounced West Germany for having supplied the U.S. with toxic chemicals to be used in Vietnam.

5 — A delegation of the Italian Communist Party led by Eurico-Berlinguer arrived in Hanoi.

8 — The Secretariat of the World Peace Council supported Vietnam.

9 — The World Federation of Trade Unions called on all workers and peoples in the world to strengthen their support for Vietnam.

10 — 50,000 French people organized a march on Paris to protest against the U.S. war and support Vietnam.

13 — Demonstrations of students in front of the White House protesting against U.S. bombing of Hanoi.

15 — U.S. "escalation" in Hanoi respectively condemned by the Governments of the G.D.R., the U.S.S.R., the P.R. of China, the D.P.R. of Korea and other socialist countries, the Foreign Ministry of Cambodia, the Premier of Congo (B)...

— A popular movement against the U.S. bombing of Hanoi started under various forms in the countries of the socialist camp, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and North America.

20 — Meetings marking the South Vietnam N.F.L.'s 6th founding anniversary were solemnly organized in many countries in the world.

22 — 1,000 American women in New York turn out into the streets to oppose U.S. government's orders of bombing Hanoi.

23 — Demonstrations in Dallas, San Antonio, Austin and many other cities of Texas state protesting against Johnson.